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The power of a combination such as Dr. Jones portrays surely must have had at least appreciable effects on the wage problem and the labor situation. Nothing, however, can be found in this work which shows the relations of the combination with the wage-earners. Much trouble was experienced in 1902, and those who have their ears to the ground report rumblings of trouble in 1916; therefore it seems a pity that nothing has been given us on this side of the anthracite industry.

Just as in 1902 Dr. Montague gave us his valuable book on the rise of the standard oil, so Dr. Jones has worked out the anthracite coal combination, but in a far more detailed and scientific manner.

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KENNEDY, SINCLAIR. *The Pan-Angles; A Consideration of the Federation of the Seven English-Speaking Nations*. Pp. iv, 244. Price, \$1.75. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1914.

In the face of the great war now raging, this book, although in press when the war began, attracts attention. It is a plea for governmental federation of Pan-Angles, the "English-speaking, self-governing, white people of New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Newfoundland, Canada, the British Isles and the United States." The "civilization" of this group is based upon the political understanding that "self-governing white men cannot be the possession of another" but they may possess others. Originally of British blood, the population of these countries has been enriched by Continental immigrants who have soon learned to speak English and to understand the Pan-Angle "habits of mind and forms of government."

With "individualism" as the basis of all his theories and practice, the Pan-Angle is eager to act alone, yet knows how and is willing to combine with his fellows when necessary. When presentative government becomes impracticable, he develops representative forms, final sovereignty resting with the voter. But from this suffrage power, he would exclude all non-whites. Pan-Angles will be called upon to preserve the wide territory they have wrested from those whom they regard as the lesser breeds and to secure themselves in the rights of individualism.

For dangers to their "civilization" may rise. Civil strife may break out within any of the seven groups or war may arise between any of them. Both of these dangers have been experienced in the past.

The third danger comes from rival "civilizations" of others who "need land for their children" and who "wish to see the world 'bettered' by their ideas." The fate of one-time world rivals, Spain, Portugal, Holland and France, is a warning. Germany can be made an ally. Both Russia and the yellow peril of Japan and China are future concerns. Pan-Angles the world over have anti-asiatic feeling and they have large subject populations "to control and protect."

So to meet these dangers, there should be "a machinery of government tried and tested before the crash comes." This "common government" should be a closer union than now exists, and it should consist of a federation, with national existence intact and with local autonomy for local affairs. It should be an Imperial union of not only Britannic nations, but of all Pan-Angles. The author holds that steps in this direction have already been made and that men over the

Pan-Angle world are working for closer union. The final accomplishment must come by the force of popular opinion within each national group.

So much for a summary of the views of the book; what of their value? The author's denial of jingoism is taken in good faith. Beyond doubt, a combination of powerful national groups to preserve such a heritage as *civilization* is a "consummation devoutly to be wished." Some combination of English-speaking peoples, because of common language, mutual understanding and world power, would doubtless be very effective. But the present results of the *entente* of England, France and Russia do not permit the author to claim that only Pan-Angles will work and fight to preserve democratic *civilization*.

Furthermore, any Pan-Angle policy, which would exclude English-speaking non-whites from the full enjoyment of political, religious and personal liberty would be as short-sighted as it is dangerous. When Senegalese, Turcos and Indians are sending the best of their breed and abundance of their treasure to help Pan-Angles save their children and preserve their ideas and possessions, self-interest alone should tell English-speaking whites to accord these "lesser breeds" a full share of the dearly bought freedom. Unless white Pan-Angles wish to build up a flood of hate for the future, they should heed the "Recessional" of the great living prophet.

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LOWELL, A. LAWRENCE. *Public Opinion and Popular Government*. Pp. xiv, 415. Price, \$2.25. New York: Longmans, Green and Company.

President Lowell has given a considerable portion of the first part of his book to a discussion of the nature of public opinion. "The essential to this motive force of democracy," says President Lowell, "is not only that the opinion be shared by a majority, though unanimity is not required, but that the minority ungrudgingly give its acceptance to the conclusion held by others, usually referred to as public opinion." This does not preclude the minority from attempting to restate its opinion as the opinion of the majority, but it does mean that in countries where public opinion can be really said to be the controlling factor in government, minorities cannot be irreconcilable, as, for instance, are the Monarchists in the French Republic. To President Lowell, public opinion is only in part rational. He does not recognize it as the mature judgment of a sentient community, certainly not within the meaning of such men as Cooley and Giddings who define public opinion in terms of "an aroused, mature, organic social judgment."

Two agencies of public opinion only are discussed: political parties, and direct legislation and the recall. The discussion of parties is along more or less traditional channels. The contribution of the volume is in its direct and illuminating analysis of what public opinion is and the extent to which direct legislation and the recall are acceptable agencies for the creation and expression of public opinion on the social, economic and political questions of the day. The votes cast and the nature of the questions submitted under the initiative and referendum in Switzerland and in the states of this country are carefully analyzed and inclusively presented.

The author concludes that the referendum and initiative will not bring the